

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

The development of translation happenings is incredibly quick-growing particularly for those that are extremely enthusiastic regarding language translation. Numerous theories and models were developed by scientists, one in all that is brought by Catford A Linguistic Theory of Translation. In reference to translation shift research, this chapter is written to supply the literature review involving the study. This chapter goes to alter the definition of translation, the definition of shift, the translation shifts, and therefore the translation of Al-Quran every half is getting ready to be equipped below:

#### **2.1 Definition of Translation**

Sundry experts peel about the theories of translation such as Nida and Foster, Ghazala, Catford, Munday, Hatim, Bassnett, and many other experts. Through their experiences in learning the translation studies, they deliver their own understanding and perceptions about the definition of translation. Several insights about the definition of translation arise from the first one is Munday (2001) states that translation is that the method of rendering which means or messages between 2 completely different languages and needed the translator to translate the language from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL); meantime the second is Hatim & Munday (2004) process that translation is the process of transferring a written language from the source language (SL) to focus on language (TL); and also the third, Bassnett (2002) asserts that translation could be an approach of a language (SL) to elucidate a lot of clearly the meaning of translation definitions above, the man of science can explain them below:

Identically, because of the previous explanations, the that means of them begins with Munday (2001) targeted on the word “rendering” that understanding as rendering the meaning or message from language (SL) to focus on Language (TL), then Hatim & Munday (2004) focused on the word “transferring”, which suggests rendering the

information from language (SL) to focus on Language (TL), and therefore the last one is Basnett (2002) focused on the term “the way” to In principle, the terms used are an attempt to interpret the meanings that are contained during a text and determine the results of the compatibility and similarity of the Hatim & Munday (2004) and Bassnet (2002) argued identical term i.e. “textual material”, whereas Munday (2001) used the term “written message”. listening to the “textual material” casted-off by Hatim & Munday (2004) and Bassnet (2002), they're still in a traditional state. Not all supply text is translated into the same target text. Munday (2001) states that the computer file from language (SL) to focus on Language (TL) within the translation method is “text”, instead of the only sentences.

Based on the reason above, we are able to settle that translation is that the progress of decoding and transferring the written message from the language (SL) into Target Language (TL) with an identical which means inbound translation versions because of the contemplation.

## **2.2 Translation Shifts**

Translation shift functionates to help the translator to assemble the message of the language to the reader simply till there's no a lot of awkwardness which means once the interpretation shift is used and pressed within the middle of different versions of translations. Shifting could be a major idea in sentence analysis in translation. The concept of Shifting helps us tons to be told however a unit of various levels will be brought right down to produce attention-grabbing structures. According to Hatim & Munday (2004, p. 26), “shift is alleged to occur if, during a given TT, a translation equivalent, on the other hand, the formal correspondence happens for a selected foreign language. The shift can forever become a district of translation; it's detached at hand over the which means from one language to a different language through the application of universally better-known translations. Unquestionably, by observant up to now that the trouble of translating might be analyzed with numerous parts or points of view, then

show the changes of the first linguistic, aesthetic, and intellectual values of the supply text.

The construct of Rank Shifting does not exist within the ancient grammar of English. Although, it exists all told modern grammar of English in their own specific manner for instance structure Grammar labels a shifting clause as a sentence. Catford (1978: 73) states that by shift, we mean the departure is formed of formal correspondence in the method of going from the linguistic communication to the Shifts occur once the source language text is translated into completely different grammatical or phonological form in the target language text. Catford (1965) states that there are 2 major types of shift: level shifts and class shifts. the next section elucidates the extent and class Shift:

### **2.2.1 Level Shift**

Level shift happens once associate terrorist group product has the same metallic element translation through that linguistic variations arise (Hijjo, 2013). An additional definition is seen by bandleader (2017), the extent shift is when a language product at one language level features a target language translation equivalent at a definite stage. According to Catford (1965), level shift ensues when the language (SL) object at one language level (e.g grammar) has a Target Language (TL) comparable at a separate stage (e.g lexis). Furthermore, matter and ancient equivalence are just doable between components that relate to the same level of substance, and this is often solely the case for the linguistic levels of descriptive linguistics and lexis.

The example of the level shift is voiced as follows:

SL: Putri has completed an assignment.

TL: *Putri sudah mengumpulkan tugas.*

From the higher than instance, there's a modification from grammar to lexis. The action has fully finished before the instant of talking and also the impact may be detected

at the moment of talking. the shape has participle (grammar) translated into *Sudah* (lexis) in Bahasa Indonesia Indonesia.

### **2.2.2 Category Shift**

Category shift refers to limitless and rank-bound translation (Hatim & Munday, 2004). it's concerning the quality or free translation during which SL and TL equivalents are set at no matter rank is suitable. Commonly, however not frequent, there's a phrase equivalence, but within the course of a text, equivalences could amendment up and down the rank-scale, typically at levels more than the sentence. The category shift happens once the language has no formal parallel with the target language. Since the category shift is unbounded, a free translation may be normal.

All things are considered, Category shift is a departure from formal correspondence in translation. A category shift arises if the source language (SL) has different forms from the target language. The four kinds of category shift are structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts elaborated in the following section:

#### **2.2.2.1 Structure Shift**

Structure shift occurs due to grammatical modifications between two dissimilar languages (Hatim & Munday, 2004). The illustration of the structural shift will be uttered below:

SL: The kid of our new neighbor stole my little brother's favorite doll.

TL: *Boneka favorit adikku diambil oleh anak tetangga baru kita.*

The above example shows that structure shift occurs because there is a grammatical change in the structure in which it takes place from the active voice in the Source Language (SL) to the passive voice in the Target Language (TL).

#### **2.2.2.2 Unit Shift**

A unit shift occurs while a unit's translation equal at one rank withinside the SL is a unit at a wonderful rank withinside the TL; it additionally switches at the extent language unit from SL to TL (Hatim & Munday, 2004). The unit shift additionally

ensues from low to extra factor or vise the alternative manner around. It is initiated via way of means of versions withinside the pleasant of the that means detail in wonderful concepts.

The sample is given below to supply more knowledge of the unit change.

SL: I can't say it for sure!

TL: *Entahlah!*

From the grammatical side, the two expressions above are actually at the sentence level, namely, (SL) is a complete sentence, while (TL) is a minor sentence. But we can see structurally that the (SL) sentence is a clause, while the (TL) sentence is a word, so there is a downward rank shift in the translation.

#### **2.2.2.3 Class Shift**

The class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of an SL, the object is a part of a class other than the initial object (Hatim & Munday, 2004). This instance is given below to provide more knowledge of the unit change.

SL: For good

TL: *Untuk selama-lamanya!*

From the instance above, Source Language (SL) shows "For good" (Adjective), which is translated into Target Language (TL) "Untuk selama-lamanya" (Adverb). It implies that there is a class shift from the above phrases and it is demonstrated that structure changes involve a class shift.

#### **2.2.2.4 Intra-System Shift**

Intra-System shift is that the internal improvement within the system (Prawita, 2014). Moreover, jazzman (2014) describes that intra-system ensues once a word in the source language (SL) is plural however in its target language (TL) particularly or contrariwise (an amendment in variety although the languages have identical number system). The example of intra-system shift will be stated as follows:

Example: 1. SL : April just bought a new pair of glasses.

TL : *April baru saja membeli kacamata baru.*

2. SL : I have been playing this MLBB Game for 6 hours.

TL : *Aku masih bermain Mobile Legends selama 6 jam.*

From the given example above, the term "glasses" in ST signs that it is plural as shown in the first example above, but when transferring it to TT, it becomes a "kacamata" which is singular. In the second example, the word "hours," which is plural in ST, is converted into "jam", singular in TT.

### **2.3 Translation of Al Qur'an**

Translating Al-Quran from Arabic into different languages is observed through many linguistic issues, as no languages are equal both within the importance supplied to the best symbols or within the manner such symbols are organized in terms and sentences. Al-Quran's translation has continually been a sensitive and horrifying hassle in Islamic theology. One purpose is rooted within the truth that relying on the context, an Arabic time may have wonderful importance. Ruthven (2006) describes that Al-Quran's translation is normally cited in current Islam theology as an "interpretation" as opposed to a correct translation, for the reason that the translator is mechanically a human being after all.